

1. What are the *possible Rational* roots of the polynomial below?

$$f(x) = 6x^4 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x + 4$$

- A.  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4$
- B. All combinations of:  $\frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4}{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6}$
- C.  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$
- D. All combinations of:  $\frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6}{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4}$
- E. There is no formula or theorem that tells us all possible Rational roots.
- 

2. Perform the division below. Then, find the intervals that correspond to the quotient in the form  $ax^2 + bx + c$  and remainder  $r$ .

$$\frac{12x^3 - 36x - 28}{x - 2}$$

- A.  $a \in [11, 16], b \in [10, 17], c \in [-27, -21]$ , and  $r \in [-55, -47]$ .
- B.  $a \in [24, 25], b \in [-49, -46], c \in [60, 64]$ , and  $r \in [-150, -142]$ .
- C.  $a \in [11, 16], b \in [-26, -23], c \in [11, 17]$ , and  $r \in [-55, -47]$ .
- D.  $a \in [24, 25], b \in [47, 50], c \in [60, 64]$ , and  $r \in [91, 96]$ .
- E.  $a \in [11, 16], b \in [24, 26], c \in [11, 17]$ , and  $r \in [-5, -1]$ .
- 

3. Factor the polynomial below completely, knowing that  $x - 4$  is a factor. Then, choose the intervals the zeros of the polynomial belong to, where  $z_1 \leq z_2 \leq z_3 \leq z_4$ . *To make the problem easier, all zeros are between -5 and 5.*

$$f(x) = 12x^4 - 61x^3 + 15x^2 + 178x - 120$$

- A.  $z_1 \in [-0.96, -0.32], z_2 \in [1.3, 2.27], z_3 \in [1.63, 2.06]$ , and  $z_4 \in [3.61, 4.69]$
- B.  $z_1 \in [-5.22, -3.24], z_2 \in [-2.02, -0.96], z_3 \in [-0.28, -0.21]$ , and  $z_4 \in [4.73, 5.53]$

- C.  $z_1 \in [-2.16, -1.43]$ ,  $z_2 \in [0.41, 0.76]$ ,  $z_3 \in [1.63, 2.06]$ , and  $z_4 \in [3.61, 4.69]$
- D.  $z_1 \in [-5.22, -3.24]$ ,  $z_2 \in [-2.02, -0.96]$ ,  $z_3 \in [-0.87, -0.32]$ , and  $z_4 \in [1.55, 1.79]$
- E.  $z_1 \in [-5.22, -3.24]$ ,  $z_2 \in [-2.02, -0.96]$ ,  $z_3 \in [-1.42, -1.27]$ , and  $z_4 \in [-0.02, 0.92]$
- 

4. Factor the polynomial below completely. Then, choose the intervals the zeros of the polynomial belong to, where  $z_1 \leq z_2 \leq z_3$ . *To make the problem easier, all zeros are between -5 and 5.*

$$f(x) = 10x^3 - 49x^2 + 42x + 45$$

- A.  $z_1 \in [-1.8, -1.5]$ ,  $z_2 \in [0.33, 0.84]$ , and  $z_3 \in [2.97, 3.01]$
- B.  $z_1 \in [-5.1, -4.2]$ ,  $z_2 \in [-3.32, -2.82]$ , and  $z_3 \in [0.28, 0.38]$
- C.  $z_1 \in [-3.1, -2.9]$ ,  $z_2 \in [-1.21, -0.2]$ , and  $z_3 \in [1.64, 1.76]$
- D.  $z_1 \in [-0.7, 0.4]$ ,  $z_2 \in [2.4, 2.99]$ , and  $z_3 \in [2.97, 3.01]$
- E.  $z_1 \in [-3.1, -2.9]$ ,  $z_2 \in [-2.57, -2.28]$ , and  $z_3 \in [0.47, 0.78]$
- 

5. Factor the polynomial below completely. Then, choose the intervals the zeros of the polynomial belong to, where  $z_1 \leq z_2 \leq z_3$ . *To make the problem easier, all zeros are between -5 and 5.*

$$f(x) = 15x^3 + 94x^2 + 101x + 30$$

- A.  $z_1 \in [-5.29, -4.77]$ ,  $z_2 \in [-2, -1.62]$ , and  $z_3 \in [-1.7, -1.3]$
- B.  $z_1 \in [-0.77, 0.55]$ ,  $z_2 \in [1.75, 2.15]$ , and  $z_3 \in [4.3, 5.2]$
- C.  $z_1 \in [0.52, 0.97]$ ,  $z_2 \in [0.63, 0.76]$ , and  $z_3 \in [4.3, 5.2]$
- D.  $z_1 \in [1.45, 1.92]$ ,  $z_2 \in [1.29, 1.9]$ , and  $z_3 \in [4.3, 5.2]$
- E.  $z_1 \in [-5.29, -4.77]$ ,  $z_2 \in [-0.83, -0.09]$ , and  $z_3 \in [-1.1, 1.1]$
-

6. Perform the division below. Then, find the intervals that correspond to the quotient in the form  $ax^2 + bx + c$  and remainder  $r$ .

$$\frac{6x^3 - 18x^2 - 36x + 43}{x - 4}$$

- A.  $a \in [5, 7]$ ,  $b \in [5, 11]$ ,  $c \in [-12, -10]$ , and  $r \in [-10, -3]$ .  
B.  $a \in [24, 28]$ ,  $b \in [-117, -109]$ ,  $c \in [414, 423]$ , and  $r \in [-1638, -1632]$ .  
C.  $a \in [24, 28]$ ,  $b \in [73, 79]$ ,  $c \in [272, 279]$ , and  $r \in [1145, 1153]$ .  
D.  $a \in [5, 7]$ ,  $b \in [-45, -36]$ ,  $c \in [132, 137]$ , and  $r \in [-490, -482]$ .  
E.  $a \in [5, 7]$ ,  $b \in [-4, 4]$ ,  $c \in [-38, -31]$ , and  $r \in [-68, -63]$ .
- 

7. Perform the division below. Then, find the intervals that correspond to the quotient in the form  $ax^2 + bx + c$  and remainder  $r$ .

$$\frac{20x^3 - 65x^2 - 160x - 72}{x - 5}$$

- A.  $a \in [15, 23]$ ,  $b \in [32, 39]$ ,  $c \in [13, 23]$ , and  $r \in [2, 4]$ .  
B.  $a \in [96, 103]$ ,  $b \in [427, 441]$ ,  $c \in [2012, 2022]$ , and  $r \in [9997, 10006]$ .  
C.  $a \in [15, 23]$ ,  $b \in [14, 17]$ ,  $c \in [-104, -98]$ , and  $r \in [-479, -467]$ .  
D.  $a \in [15, 23]$ ,  $b \in [-172, -161]$ ,  $c \in [663, 670]$ , and  $r \in [-3400, -3394]$ .  
E.  $a \in [96, 103]$ ,  $b \in [-565, -560]$ ,  $c \in [2665, 2671]$ , and  $r \in [-13401, -13395]$ .
- 

8. Perform the division below. Then, find the intervals that correspond to the quotient in the form  $ax^2 + bx + c$  and remainder  $r$ .

$$\frac{12x^3 + 52x^2 - 62}{x + 4}$$

- A.  $a \in [10, 14]$ ,  $b \in [3, 9]$ ,  $c \in [-21, -13]$ , and  $r \in [1, 8]$ .  
B.  $a \in [-55, -46]$ ,  $b \in [-141, -136]$ ,  $c \in [-569, -557]$ , and  $r \in [-2302, -2299]$ .  
C.  $a \in [-55, -46]$ ,  $b \in [244, 248]$ ,  $c \in [-976, -972]$ , and  $r \in [3838, 3846]$ .

- D.  $a \in [10, 14], b \in [94, 102], c \in [394, 403]$ , and  $r \in [1537, 1539]$ .  
E.  $a \in [10, 14], b \in [-13, -5], c \in [36, 41]$ , and  $r \in [-267, -260]$ .
- 

9. Factor the polynomial below completely, knowing that  $x + 4$  is a factor. Then, choose the intervals the zeros of the polynomial belong to, where  $z_1 \leq z_2 \leq z_3 \leq z_4$ . *To make the problem easier, all zeros are between -5 and 5.*

$$f(x) = 12x^4 - 23x^3 - 244x^2 + 235x + 300$$

- A.  $z_1 \in [-4.25, -3.89], z_2 \in [-0.85, -0.62], z_3 \in [1.41, 1.73]$ , and  $z_4 \in [4.1, 5.5]$   
B.  $z_1 \in [-6.08, -4.94], z_2 \in [-0.65, -0.56], z_3 \in [1.32, 1.36]$ , and  $z_4 \in [3.9, 4.7]$   
C.  $z_1 \in [-6.08, -4.94], z_2 \in [-0.49, -0.34], z_3 \in [2.96, 3.22]$ , and  $z_4 \in [3.9, 4.7]$   
D.  $z_1 \in [-4.25, -3.89], z_2 \in [-1.37, -1.11], z_3 \in [0.45, 0.66]$ , and  $z_4 \in [4.1, 5.5]$   
E.  $z_1 \in [-6.08, -4.94], z_2 \in [-1.84, -1.45], z_3 \in [0.7, 0.83]$ , and  $z_4 \in [3.9, 4.7]$
- 

10. What are the *possible Integer* roots of the polynomial below?

$$f(x) = 4x^4 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 6x + 6$$

- A.  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$   
B.  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4$   
C. All combinations of:  $\frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6}{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4}$   
D. All combinations of:  $\frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4}{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6}$   
E. There is no formula or theorem that tells us all possible Integer roots.
-